

## Herzog expected to name his choice for gov't leader by Wed.

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

President Chaim Herzog is scheduled to begin his consultations with the Knesset factions for the establishment of a new government today, with meetings with Labour Alignment and Likud delegations.

The president is expected to complete his meetings with the smaller factions by Tuesday. A source in the president's office said that he hoped to be able to name the MK whom he will charge with establishing a new government before the Succot holiday (Wednesday) or possibly even on Tuesday.

Alignment leaders met last night to select the members of the delegation who will be the first to meet President Herzog this morning at 11. The delegation will consist of Labour Party secretary Haim Barlev, parliamentary faction head Moshe Shahal, Mapam secretary general Victor Shemtov and Shulamit Aloni of the Citizens Rights List.

The Alignment delegation is expected to ask the president to choose Labour chairman Shimon Peres to form a government. They will argue that only the Alignment has a possibility of forming a broader coalition of at least 70 MKs.

Countering that argument, the Likud's Ronni Milo said last night that the president would be unable to ignore the fact that 64 MKs, a clear majority, had lined up behind a government headed by the Likud's Yitzhak Shamir.

In the meantime the outgoing Begin cabinet will continue to serve as a caretaker government. Begin is not expected to attend today's cabinet meeting.

In reply to a question as to whether the cabinet should name an acting prime minister in view of Begin's incapacitation, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said there was no need for such a step.

The prime minister, he said, was fully capable of fulfilling his duties and there was no need to name an acting PM in his stead. He hoped that Begin would return to his office sometime later this week.

Begin has secluded himself at home for ten days, and Matiyahu Shmuelovitz, Director of the Prime Minister's Office, said that Begin's return to his office depends on whether he can shave off his beard.

Shmuelovitz confirmed earlier reports that Begin had lost a lot of weight because of not eating properly, but said press reports that he was in a deep depression over the worsening Lebanon crisis were exaggerated.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor, who sees Begin daily, said the premier was receiving reports on matters of state. He said Begin was taking a rest, and added his conduct was no different to President Reagan's when he vacations at his California ranch.

Meanwhile a Dahaf poll of a 1,183 sample published Friday has given the Likud 52 seats in the Knesset elections under the leadership of Yitzhak Shamir compared with 46 seats for Labour.

In Dahaf's July poll, before Begin stepped down, Likud led Labour 50-47. Both parties won 48 seats in the 1981 election but subsequent defections from Likud put Labour ahead 50-46.



Palestinian residents of the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut weep during a ceremony yesterday commemorating the first anniversary of the massacres there. (UPI telephoto)

## Chief of Staff says IDF foresaw Shouf situation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel Defence Forces "to my regret" foresaw the present developments in the Shouf Mountains, including the penetration of the PLO and the reintroduction of Syrian influence, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy said in an interview on Israel Television last night.

Levy said that the IDF had tried to the best of its ability to coordinate its withdrawal to the Awali line with the Lebanese government, but much time had been wasted before the Lebanese government finally realized that it had to take the initiative in working out an arrangement.

The chief of staff said that he had tried to make it as clear as possible that part of the price to be paid for the advantages of the withdrawal to the Awali was the return of the PLO and of Syrian influence. "But it was inconvenient for some to grasp this basic fact."

In any case, he said, "we do not yet know what the outcome of the fighting in the Shouf and around Beirut will be."

In reply to a question about IDF patrols north of the Awali, the chief of staff said that when the Awali line was set it was decided that it would be "a line open to Lebanese

civilians, but also open for the needs of the security of our forces."

The long-term security of northern Israel could be achieved either by an agreement concluded with the Lebanese government, "or by other means that will not require a massive Israeli military presence in the region."

He said that it was in Israel's interest to maintain positive relations with all the population groups in Southern Lebanon.

"If there were a strong central government in Lebanon it would suffice to maintain such relations with it. But in the absence of such a force, it was important to base our relations on the various population groups themselves," Levy said.

In response to a question about the possibility of reducing the size of the army, especially in light of the peace treaty with Egypt, Levy said that that possibility had been predicated on the assumption that all other factors in the Middle East power equation would remain stable.

"The fact is, however, that the power of our enemies today, minus Egypt, is significantly greater than the power of all our enemies, including Egypt, in 1977. There is thus no place for any talk of reducing the size of our military power."

## As Soviet advisers reported near front U.S. fleet shells Syrian emplacements in Shouf

BEIRUT. — Two U.S. navy ships blasted at artillery positions in Syrian-controlled territory east of Beirut yesterday, while the Lebanese army met stiff resistance in its push to secure the Shouf Mountains overlooking the capital.

Israel TV last night quoted a CBS News report that Soviet advisers had been seen with Druse forces on the Damascus-Beirut highway not far from the front.

Warrant Officer Charles Rowe, a Marine spokesman, said the destroyer USS John Rodgers and frigate USS Bowen fired their five-inch guns after shelling from east of Beirut "endangered American lives."

U.S. Embassy sources said the fire from the ships had involved "multiple salvos."

Sources in the Multinational Force said between 30 and 70 rounds were fired by the two U.S. warships, which would be in contrast to the more limited response with which U.S. forces have generally answered fire at their positions.

The marine spokesman said the artillery fire was "very much diminished" after the Bowen and Rodgers shot rounds into the mountains.

Syria said yesterday its forces would fire back at the U.S. Sixth Fleet if American ships shelled areas under Syrian control in Lebanon.

The Syrian announcement in Damascus raised the prospect of a major confrontation between American forces in and off Lebanon and Syrian troops stationed in the hills some 20 kilometres east of Beirut.

The fighting around the Lebanese capital this month has so far been limited mainly to the Lebanese army, trained and equipped by the U.S. and anti-government Druse forces, backed by Syria and assisted by Palestinian terrorists.

At Suk al-Gharb, 15 kilometres southeast of Beirut, Lebanese army soldiers faced sniper and artillery fire as they tried to flush out Druse and Palestinian terrorists from the onetime health resort and surrounding villages.

The aging Hawker Hunters of the Lebanese air force also flew rocket and strafing sorties along the mountain ridge that the army is trying to capture to deny the insurgents a route to Beirut.

Cyprus has asked Britain not to allow Lebanese military aircraft to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Jumblatt bars talks with Jemayel

AIN DARA, Lebanon (Reuters). — The leader of Lebanon's Druse community yesterday ruled out any dialogue or compromise with President Amin Jemayel as long as the Lebanese army continued to attack Druse militiamen.

Walid Jumblatt, speaking to reporters in this mountain village above the battle zone, said it was too late for Saudi or American mediation between him and Jemayel to have any effect.

"How can we continue a dialogue when he is launching offensive after offensive... we have no choice but to fight and die here on our land," he said.

The 34-year-old Druse leader, dressed in jeans and a black leather jacket, had driven up from Damascus in his bullet-proof Mer-

cedes for a meeting with Sheikh Mohammed Abu Shakra, the spiritual leader of the Druse mountain community.

At the end of their half-hour session, the sheikh, a venerable bearded figure, harangued the assembled company on the need for courage.

"There is no place among us for cowardice," he shouted. "I want to see you all on the move, steadfast and courageous."

Jumblatt said he had been prepared to make concessions to Jemayel, perhaps allowing the army to retain certain positions, but the army's first major counter-attack on Friday wrecked any such plans.

He again denied that any Palestinians or Syrians, or even Syrian Druse, were fighting alongside his

men, and dismissed out of hand government claims that he wanted to reach Beirut.

In Beirut, U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane met with Jemayel, his security adviser Wadi Haddad and Foreign Minister Elie Salem.

The state radio quoted McFarlane as saying he and his chief assistant, Richard Fairbanks, would leave later in the day for "a trip to several Arab capitals" in an effort to achieve a ceasefire in the fighting.

Saudi Arabian special envoy Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, who has been shuttling between Damascus and Cyprus for talks with Syrian, Lebanese and American officials, returned home Friday night from Damascus.

## Soviet FM cancels UN trip amid 'fears for his safety'

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union citing fear for Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's "safety," yesterday announced that Gromyko has cancelled his scheduled trip to the UN General Assembly.

The move came after New York authorities banned Soviet military jets from landing at New York's two international airports in retaliation for the Soviet downing of a South Korean Boeing 747 on September 1.

The State Department had said Gromyko would have to land at a military airfield. A spokeswoman said yesterday that the Department had no immediate comment on the cancellation.

"In violation of generally recognized international norms, the U.S. authorities do not give the guarantees that the safety of the

head of the USSR's delegation to a session of the UN General Assembly will be ensured and that normal conditions in this respect will be created," TASS said. "They do not guarantee the adequate insurance of the arrival and servicing of a special Soviet plane either."

TASS did not specify how U.S. officials failed to guarantee "the arrival and servicing" of Gromyko's plane, but the announcement clearly referred to New York authorities' decision to ban Soviet diplomatic planes from commercial airfields.

A press officer for the Soviet UN Mission said at the United Nations yesterday that although Gromyko had cancelled his annual trip to the UN General Assembly, others would come from Moscow to attend.

(More reports — page 4)

## Very quiet Yom Kippur, but ambulances busy

By MARGERY GREENFELD  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The flow of traffic, the resumption of radio broadcasts and the sound of hammers driving the first nail into thousands of succot signalled the end of the 25-hour Yom Kippur fast last night.

Reports from police and Magen David Adom indicated that this year's fast passed in relative quiet, with far fewer incidents of stone-throwing than in previous years.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin spent the day "resting at home" and did not go to synagogue, his bureau chief and close associate Yehiel Kadishai told The Jerusalem Post last night. But Kadishai said that Begin was "feeling well" and had looked well on Friday afternoon when Kadishai visited the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem.

Magen David Adom reported no incidents of stones thrown at ambulances. "For the first time in many years," MDA spokesman Moshe Dayan said last night. But it was "a very busy day" for the emergency medical service, with 2,060 appeals for medical aid throughout the country, he said.

MDA ambulances transported 680 people to hospitals, and there were 82 births during the fast, including one Petah Tikva woman who delivered her baby at home with the help of the MDA crew, the spokesman said. MDA doctors

made 878 house calls over the weekend.

Seventy-three people fainted in synagogues during the fast, and two of them were among the 81 persons treated by mobile intensive-care units over the holiday, he said. Many of the 286 people who turned up at MDA stations around the country for first aid were children who fell off bicycles or were otherwise injured in street games during the virtually traffic-less period, he said.

Dayan thanked the public for heeding MDA's appeal before the holiday to refrain from throwing stones or otherwise impeding the work of emergency vehicles. He also said that nothing had come of the anonymous telephone threats he received during the three days (Continued on back page)

## Herzog extends Id el-Adha greetings

On the occasion of the three-day Moslem sacrificial feast of Id el-Adha, which began on Friday night, President Chaim Herzog extended his best wishes for the holiday to the country's Moslem and Druse citizens.

"This holiday," the president said in his message, "unites all of us — Jews, Moslems, Druse and Christians, since in Islamic tradition it

commemorates the binding of his son by Abraham. It also represents man's complete faith in his creator."

Herzog added that recently Id el-Adha had taken on new significance, since it was during the feast in 1977 that the late president Anwar Sadat of Egypt came to Jerusalem on his peace mission. (tim)

## Hebron bomb hurts four

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four men were injured, two seriously, when a bomb went off on Friday night in a store belonging to a Hebron merchant.

Those injured were store owner Yusuf Shiyoukhi's three sons and his driver. A hand grenade, exploding inside the store, caused the injuries. While some witnesses have said they saw the grenade thrown into the store, security sources speculated last night that those inside the store may have been working on a device.

The four men were first taken to the Alia Hospital in Hebron, but were later transferred to Hadassah Hospital in Ein Karem, Jerusalem.

Minor stone-throwing incidents were reported from Tulkarm, the Kalandia refugee camp and East Jerusalem over the weekend.

Security forces are anticipating unrest in the administered territories today, the first anniversary of the massacre of Palestinian refugees at the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut.

## Liberia signs Arava purchase

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Aircraft Industries is to sell Liberia four Arava transport planes, three for its airline and one for its air force.

An agreement on the sale was signed in Monrovia last week, IAI spokeswoman Sylvia Beit-Halachmi told The Jerusalem Post last night. The \$10 million deal provides that the first two planes be supplied in December, the third in January 1984, and the last in June next year.

## Maj. Haddad scores the U.S. for not assisting Christians

By ZE'EV SCHUL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MARIJAYOUN. — Maj. Sa'ad Haddad yesterday accused the U.S. of wanting to bring about the wholesale evacuation of Lebanon's Christian community.

The Christian militia leader also said that the U.S. should try hard to get the Syrians out of Lebanon and should either risk becoming involved in a Vietnam-type conflict, or to leave Lebanon to the Lebanese "and let us settle our differences on our own way."

Haddad, who was speaking on a Star of Hope telecast at noon yesterday, said that the primary concern shown by the U.S. so far had been for the safety of its soldiers. "We also don't want any of your soldiers to get hurt, so thank you very much for all you have done to date and let's leave it at that."

Haddad said that the evacuation of Christians from Lebanon had been first suggested to former president Suleiman Frangieh as early as 1976. "What didn't work out in 1976 may happen in 1983," the major said, considering the steady stream of Christian refugees fleeing the country.

Some 150,000 had already reached his enclave, most of them penniless and without food, he said. Those who did have means had left for Cyprus and from there had continued to other countries.

If the Syrians were to take over Lebanon it would be like having the country under Soviet rule, he said. Lebanon's one true partner against its enemies — the Arab countries — was Israel, "and the majority of Lebanese want peace and cordial relations with that country," said Haddad.

## Arafat in northern Lebanon

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (Reuters). —

Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat has returned to Lebanon for the first time since he was expelled from Syria in June to an emotional welcome from terrorists in Northern Lebanon.

Palestine spokesman in the Bad-dawi Palestinian refugee camp outside Tripoli 80 kilometres north of Beirut, where Arafat arrived on Friday, refused to say how he had travelled from his base in Tunis.

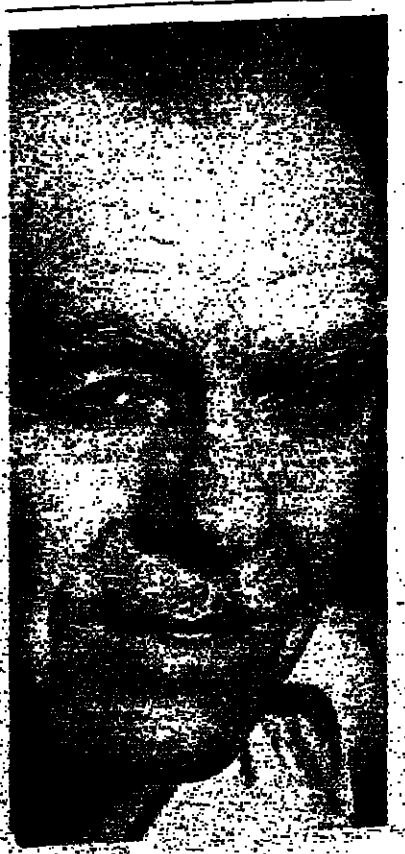
Some Palestinians in the camp said they believed he came by boat from Cyprus. But the Cypriot government last night denied that Arafat had been in Cyprus.

It is the first time Arafat has visited Lebanon since he was expelled from Syria on June 24, for accusing Syrian forces of supporting a rebellion against his leadership within Fatah.

It was unlikely he had travelled through Syria on Friday. Northern Lebanon is controlled by Syrian forces and the camp is surrounded by Syrian troops, who control all roads into the coastal city. The Syrian ban on Arafat also covers areas controlled by Syrian forces in Lebanon.

A Palestinian spokesman at Bad-dawi said Arafat was spending the day with his military deputy Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), visiting PLO units in Northern Lebanon.

## Shamir steps from the shadows into the world's spotlight



YITZHAK SHAMIR, a quintessential man of the shadows, appears set to achieve Israel's most intense exposure as Menachem Begin's successor to the premiership.

Historically, there is something fitting about the Shamir succession. Shamir is the last of the leaders of the Yishuv's underground movements. As prime minister, he will be following in his colleagues' footsteps.

David Ben-Gurion was ministerially responsible for and directly controlled the Hagana, the mainstream Jewish underground until the end of May 1948; Menachem Begin, from 1943 until 1948, commanded the Irgun Zvai Leumi; and Yitzhak Shamir, after the death of Lehi commander Avraham Stern became that group's chief of operation and the senior member of the triumvirate, which ran the organization until it was suppressed by the government of Israel.

### PORTRAIT By Benay Morris

in September 1948. Shamir can thus be seen as one of the state's founding fathers, albeit a very minor one.

But there is also something basically incongruous about Shamir's ascent to the top of the political pole.

As an IZL and then Lehi operative and commander from 1936 through 1948, the light was what Shamir avoided. And again, from 1955 to 1965, as a senior official in the Mossad, Israel's intelligence agency, publicity was at least one of his enemies.

TRACES OF these long years of silence are still apparent in Shamir. He is essentially press-shy; his meetings with journalists are rare

and usually the result of massive pressure by his subordinates. And he is reticent — about his functions and exploits in Lehi, the period between 1948 and 1955, his years in the Mossad, and his activities in the late 1960s and early 1970s regarding exit visas for Soviet Jewry. He is also reticent about many aspects of Israeli foreign policy today — relations with the factions in Lebanon, relations with Africa, arms sales and so on.

Perhaps it is no accident that it is precisely the covert types of Israeli relationships abroad that have flourished these past few years, during Shamir's incumbency at the Foreign Ministry.

Indeed, the renewal of ties with a handful of African states can be chalked up to intensive, usually secret, efforts by Shamir personally and to Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, one of Shamir's former colleagues in the

Mossad who was brought into the ministry when the Lehi veteran assumed office in March 1980, following Moshe Dayan's resignation.

His aides in the ministry say he has an obsessive secretiveness, which may have paid off in diplomatic successes in Africa and in getting embassies to return to Jerusalem, but may make working with him difficult.

He is innately very suspicious and it takes a long time before he puts his trust in anyone. But once he does, he trusts him to the hilt, say his aides. They describe him as reserved and introspective, and very sensitive to the sensibilities of others.

He is extremely methodical, taking a lot of time to come to a decision. But once he has made up his mind on something, he remains consistent, and cannot be induced to reconsider or retract.

"We have learned from him how

not to shoot from the hip," says one of his aides.

IN HIS EARLY days at the Foreign Ministry, Shamir was very popular there. He had taken over from a very unpopular minister — Moshe Dayan — and in his usual manner had trodden very carefully and done his utmost not to offend the staff.

His aides point out that he brought no one except his director-general from outside to make up his kitchen cabinet, as is done by many ministers. Apart from Kimche, his aides at the ministry are all ministry employees — Hanan Bar-On, assistant to the director-general, Yossi Ben-Aharon, his chief of bureau, Elie Rubinstein, the legal adviser and Avi Pazner, the ministry spokesman.

Relations between the minister and the staff have soured in the past few months, everyone agrees. Particularly, the novelty of Shamir has worn

off. In part, too, it is due to clashes between the minister and the staff committee about political appointments to ministry postings abroad. Shamir's aides, however, deny that the deterioration has anything to do with a change in the minister's attitude or to changed perceptions of his capabilities and qualities.

SHAMIR IS extremely hard-working. His daily schedule runs something like this: He wakes at 6.15 a.m., reads Ha'aretz and Davar over breakfast, listens to the news magazine on Kol Yisrael and appears at the ministry at 8.15 promptly. He then reads The Jerusalem Post.

His morning is usually devoted to meetings with ambassadors, journalists and visiting VIPs. At 1.30 or 2.00 he goes home to eat and rest, returning to the ministry at 4.00. He then meets heads of departments. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

16.8.83	MIN	MAX	
AMSTERDAM	10	16	11
BRUSSELS	9	16	11
CHICAGO	9	16	11
COPENHAGEN	13	17	10
FRANKFURT	8	16	11
GENEVA	11	16	11
HONG KONG	28	34	33
JOHANNESBURG	15	26	20
LONDON	12	16	11
MADRID	13	27	20
MONTREAL	8	19	13
NEW YORK	14	21	17
OSLO	11	16	13
PARIS	11	16	13
RUDE JANKING	17	23	20
SAO PAULO	19	24	21
STOCKHOLM	15	20	17
TOKYO	18	27	22
TORONTO	12	18	15
VIENNA	15	20	17
ZURICH	10	20	15

## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	55	16-27
Golan	32	16-31
Nahariya	31	16-29
Safed	44	18-29
Haifa Port	69	23-25
Tiberias	55	20-34
Nazareth	55	18-29
Alafa	46	20-31
Sharon	54	19-29
Tel Aviv	73	21-28
B-G Airport	61	21-30
Jericho	44	21-36
Gaza	70	21-28
Beersheba	44	19-31
Eilat	31	24-36

## Taxi fares going up 25 per cent tomorrow

Most taxi fares are to be raised by 25 per cent beginning tomorrow, a spokesman for the Transportation Ministry announced. He added that the first drop on the electronic meter in each taxi will read IS77, and each additional drop will be IS4.

All taxi-owners are to have their meters adjusted to the new rate. The public is asked not to pay any supplement to the total appearing on the meter. (Itim)

## HOME NEWS

### Thousands of Muscovites attend Yom Kippur services

MOSCOW (AP). — Thousands of Jews packed Moscow's only functioning synagogue yesterday for Yom Kippur services, and the crowd filled the streets for 100 metres in all directions.

Old women rushed to embrace each other while their husbands gathered in intimate circles to chat in Russian, Yiddish and Hebrew. The faithful streamed through the doors of the Arkhipova Street Synagogue, covering their heads as they entered.

But for Moscow's estimated 100,000 Jews, it also is a chance to gather with friends, to proclaim their heritage and faith and to work to keep them alive.

The services were conducted under the 10-metre, ornately frescoed ceiling of the synagogue. At the head of the room, a circle of bearded and white-haired men stood with the synagogue's youthful rabbi chanting prayers. Many read from prayer books whose pages were brown and crumbling with age.

Throughout the prayer services — late into Friday night and all day yesterday — the street pulsed with life.

"The Holy Days are the most important days of our year and not just for the services," said a man in his 60s, his chest covered with ribbons and medals, his bald pate topped by a white silk skull cap and his shoulders draped with an embroidered prayer shawl.

"I come here to pray, but also to see my close people," he said. Gesturing to his ribbons, he added

proudly, "I am Soviet. But I am more, I am a Jew."

A young taxi driver with eyes red from the fatigue of a recently completed shift said he came to pray after work Friday night. "I am very tired," he said. "But I must come. Today and tomorrow I am a Jew. On Sunday, I'll be just a Soviet again."

The cab driver circulated through the crowd, stopping often to talk, before he went into the synagogue. An hour or so later, he was back in the throng.

On the edge of the crowd yesterday afternoon, a man in his 20s strode silently and alone toward the synagogue. As he walked, he covered his head and let a prayer book slide from his sleeve, where he had kept it from view on his way to synagogue.

Occasionally, a foreigner — usually an American — wandered into the crowd. As soon as they struck up a conversation, they were surrounded by Soviets.

"It is an overwhelming experience a reaffirmation of faith," said the wife of a diplomat who came with her husband for the service.

In the crowd on the street, the official presence was palpable, and conversations ebbed and flowed as people carefully scanned each person who approached.

One of the half-dozen militiamen who strolled through the crowd stopped a reporter from taking pictures and said it was "forbidden." But other photographers went about their work unhindered.

### Last week's toll on the roads: 16 dead, 85 seriously hurt

Sixteen people were killed and 85 seriously injured in 149 traffic accidents around the country last week. Seven of those killed were pedestrians.

The police reported that the main causes of the accidents were entry into the wrong lane of traffic, pedestrian behaviour, failure to yield right of way and leaving cars on the sides of the road.

On Thursday, a Petah Tikva resident, Tova Haimovitch, 75, was killed after being struck by a car as she was crossing Rehov Hanevi'im.

A 65-year-old Netanya resident was seriously injured on Thursday evening when her car crashed into a lamp-post on Ben-Gurion Boulevard in Netanya. She was taken to Laniado Hospital.

Two Israel Defence Forces soldiers were seriously injured on Thursday evening when the jeep in which they were travelling north from Beersheba overturned on a curve in the road near Moshav Shalva. The two were taken to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba. (Itim)

## SPOTLIGHT ON SHAMIR

(Continued from Page One)  
He leaves at 7.00, has supper, watches the TV news, and goes over ministry reports and memoranda and cables. At midnight he turns to some reading for pleasure — usually autobiographies or histories. He needs and gets very little sleep, say his aides.

He is said by his aides to have a phenomenal memory. Shamir will perhaps be Israel's most multilingual prime minister. He is fluent in Hebrew, Russian, Polish, German and French, has some knowledge of Spanish, and in the past few years has brought his English to near-fluency.

ONE OF THE noteworthy aspects of Shamir's climb to the top of the political tree is that it took nearly 30 years for him to make his peace with Begin after the rift that began when he defected from the IZL.

At the beginning of the '40s he followed his leader, Avraham Stern, out of the underground movement in protest against its policy towards the British against the backdrop of the common fight against the Third Reich. Begin took over command of the IZL in 1943, and it was not until 1969-70 that the breach with Shamir started to heal, and the latter entered Herut.

He was then 56 years old — very late in the day for an aspiring politician to enter the game, but, as he once told a reporter, "I am not in a hurry to die."

In 13 years Shamir has climbed from director of Herut's immigrants' department through Knesset member (1973), Knesset Speaker (1977), foreign minister (1980), to prime minister designate of the Likud. He is a short step away from the premiership itself.

The man who, for some unexpected, beat David Levy in last week's Herut central committee battle is above all a tough, hard fighter, for whom the image of an avuncular, courteous top politician has served as something of a camouflage.

The formative political realities of his life were Polish and German anti-Semitism, which in the Holocaust claimed much of his family, and the bitter terrorist struggle against the Arabs and the British in Palestine in 1936-39, and then again in 1946-48.

His resulting world-view is cut to match — the Jews live in an irreconcilably hostile world, and the Arabs are a perpetual enemy, not to be trusted, always to be cowed into acceptance of the Jewish state, if not actually submission to its dictates.

Paying tribute in 1978 on the 6th anniversary of Ben-Gurion's death, Shamir recalled "the stiff-necked fighter, who put not his faith in foreign princes, and who drew on the spiritual wellsprings of his people to do battle."

SHAMIR WAS BORN Yitzhak Yezernitzky in Ruzinov, Poland, in 1914. He was educated at the Hebrew Gymnasium in Bialystok and studied law at the University of Warsaw before immigrating to Palestine in 1935.

In Poland, he had belonged to Betar, the Revisionist youth movement, and, in Palestine, after the Arab riots broke out in 1936, he joined the IZL.

After the split from the IZL to form Lehi in 1940, Shamir functioned as the group's second in command until Stern's death at British hands in 1942. Together with Nathan Yellin-Mor and Israel Eldad-Scheib, he then took over the Lehi leadership, the team running Lehi's operations until Ben-Gurion's clampdown on the movement in September 1948.

Twice during these years Shamir was captured by the British: in 1941 and in 1946. Both times he escaped. The second time, he was sent to a detention camp in Eritrea. He and Herut leader Arye Ben-Eliezer tunnelled their way out under the wire, and Shamir managed to get to Djibouti. Eventually, the French agreed to give him political asylum. But in May 1948 he made his way back to Palestine, to fight in the battle for independence.

Shamir has always been close-mouthed about his actual roles in various Lehi operations. But as operations chief, he is generally believed to have been responsible for planning the assassination in Cairo of Lord Moyne, the British minister of state for the Middle East, in November 1944, and the murder of the UN mediator for Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte, in September 1948.

Both murders seriously harmed the Yishuv, the first alienating Prime Minister Winston Churchill from the Zionist cause during a critical period and the second blackening the image of newborn State of Israel around the world. In retrospect, it is clear that the two acts contributed nothing at all to the Zionist cause.

Shamir has never divulged how he occupied his time between 1948 and 1955, when he joined the Mosad. Perhaps he spent it abroad. After leaving the Mosad in 1965, he became a small-time businessman working in a number of companies. By the late Sixties, he was managing a small rubber factory in Kfar Sava.

IT WAS at this time that Shamir began spending evenings and weekends working for Herut.

With the experience of work on behalf of Soviet Jewry under his belt, he set up Herut's new immigrants' department. As number 27 on the Herut list, Shamir was elected to the Knesset in December 1973. In 1975 he was elected chairman of Herut and in 1977, with the Likud's victory in the elections, he became Knesset Speaker. He kept to himself his chagrin at being passed over for a cabinet post.

His years in the Knesset were marked by an affable exterior and an inflexible hard line in defence and foreign policy matters. In September 1978 he obtained in the vote on the Camp David accords and in March 1979 he again abstained on the Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

Shamir has never trusted Arabs, and he did not trust Sadat. In a Knesset debate in March 1976, he

castigated premier Yitzhak Rabin, for praising Anwar Sadat's moderation. Shamir said Israel should "unmask" the Egyptian president before the American public as in truth a dihard Nazi from the Hitler days and now a despot. Regarding Sadat as a moderate he maintained, sapped Israel's strength to withstand the man's tactics.

Indeed, the Israeli Association of Anti-Fascist fighters and Victims of Nazism have sent a telegram to President Chaim Herzog and to the members of the cabinet appealing to them to prevent Shamir from becoming prime minister. They base their appeal on "publications pointing to Shamir as one who made efforts to reach an alliance with the official representatives of Nazi Germany during World War II and the Holocaust."

Shamir, though he kept his silence, apparently distrusted the Sadat peace initiative, regarding Egypt as bent, like the Rejection Front states, on Israel's destruction, but preferring to first get back territory under the guise of peace.

SHAMIR HAS consistently supported Jewish settlement "everywhere in the Land of Israel."

He declines to be regarded as one of the architects of the war in Lebanon. He may, however, have had some minor say in the decision-making. Once the course had been set, he stuck by the cabinet's decision through thick and thin, loyally supporting Begin. No one knows what he really thought about the war, say his aides.

Several Foreign Ministry advisers had tried, unsuccessfully, to deflect him from supporting the war. But there was no official ministry input or opinion — none was asked for or given — before the war was launched.

Shamir was reprimanded in the Kahan Commission report on the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut. Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori had called the foreign minister on the morning of Friday, September 17, and told him of information coming in that the Phalange were perpetrating a massacre among the Palestinian civilians. Shamir, according to the Kahan report, failed to act on this information in any way, and later tried to obfuscate the episode in testimony before the commission.

Shamir's successes as foreign minister have been in Africa and Latin America, where Israeli military supplies and advisers have tipped the scales against Arab political and financial pressures. He has been far less successful in Western Europe and the U.S., where affability failed to hide a basic inflexibility, amounting to closed-mindedness, on the Palestinian issue and the fate of the West Bank and Gaza.



Immediately after the end of Yom Kippur, many Jews begin preparing for Succot by building their booths and, as this man is doing, purchasing unblemished branches of the lulav palm frond for holiday use. Succot begins on Wednesday evening. (Dan Schaffner)

### Local Baha'is fear attacks against brothers in Iran

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Reacting to recent press reports that Iran has banned the Baha'i religion, the Baha'i World Centre here has expressed fear that members of the faith will face further persecution in Iran.

Meetings, classes, committees, consultations or any activity whatever carried out jointly by Baha'is have been officially banned by the Iranian attorney-general. All these are now considered "criminal acts," and though no punishments have been announced it is feared that many Baha'is have been hanged or shot.

In a statement issued on Friday, World Centre spokesman Donald Barrett said "This latest onslaught against a defenceless community clearly demonstrates the implacability of the fanatical elements in Iran in their drive to suppress this new religion in the land of its birth."

But, in conformity with the Baha'i principle of loyalty and obedience to government, the Baha'i national administration in Iran immediately took action to dissolve its administrative bodies throughout the country, "thus upholding the integrity of the community despite the cruelties borne by it for several generations," Barrett said.

"We expect the Baha'is in Iran will face this new situation with steadfastness and fortitude," Barrett said. There are over 400,000 Baha'is in Iran, with several thousand of them engaged in the administration on the national and local levels. The national elected body is headed by nine members, and there are 500 local spiritual assemblies of nine members each, throughout the country, Barrett said.

### Herzog commutes jail sentence of Kach assailant

President Chaim Herzog has commuted the sentence of Kach activist Aryeh Bar-Yosef, who was found guilty of wounding an Arab child during a shooting spree in Hebron last Purim.

Bar-Yosef, 26, who has been living in the country for two years, was originally sentenced to four months in jail by the district court in Jerusalem, but after an appeal to the Supreme Court in May by the state prosecutor, the sentence was increased to one year.

Last week Herzog reduced the sentence by three months, plus an additional three months in recognition of Bar-Yosef's good behaviour. (Itim)

### Anti-Israel slogans at Druse funeral

MAJDAL SHAMS. — An anti-Israeli atmosphere was prevalent at the funeral here on Friday of Druse leader Sheikh Kamal Kanj Abu Salah, who had been known for his pro-Syrian views.

Thousands of Druse from the Golan and Galilee took part in the funeral, and some carried placards denouncing Israel and Zionism.

The ceremonies were held near the Syrian border, so that thousands of other Druse on the other side could follow them.

The dead man's brother, Nur e-Din Kanj Abu Salah, a former Syrian army colonel, could be seen on the Syrian side.

### Post's Margarete Katze dies at 83

Margarete Katze, retired veteran proofreader for The Jerusalem Post, died Friday night in Jerusalem at the age of 83.

Born in Berlin, she left Germany in October, 1939, six weeks after the outbreak of World War II, on an "illegal immigrant" route for Palestine. Her journey to Haifa by way of the Danube and the Black Sea took her over three months. She joined The Post as a proofreader in 1943 and worked in that department for 16 years, heading it for six years, until her retirement in 1959.

She had a reputation of being one of the best proofreaders who ever worked for The Post, and her devotion to her work was legendary. She worked at the night of February 1, 1948, when The Post's offices were bombed, and continued working to help put out the one-sheet paper the following day.

Margarete Katze lived by herself all her life and spent her last 20 years travelling to Russia, India, the Far East, Egypt and elsewhere.

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### Rabbi Goren leads service at area near Western Wall

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former chief rabbi Shlomo Goren and 30 followers yesterday joined IDF soldiers in prayers in the Mahkameh compound near the Western Wall. According to Israel Television, Goren and his group were first ordered away from the compound by Border Policemen, who let them pass only after Goren insisted that the chief of staff has always let him conduct prayers there.

The IDF spokesman last night confirmed that Goren, "as he does every year," prayed at the Mahkameh compound, which the spokesman described as "a military installation near the Western Wall."

Goren and his group joined Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy and some soldiers for prayers at the spot, the spokesman said. But he stressed that Goren "had not prayed at the Temple Mount."

Over the years there has been

some controversy over whether the Mahkameh area is actually part of the Temple Mount. In terms of the religious injunction against praying in areas where the Temple may have stood, the Mahkameh is considered to be outside the Temple area.

In another incident yesterday, members of the Faithful of the Temple Mount, led by Gershon Salomon, were turned away by police after they tried to reach the Temple Mount, the police spokesman said. Police stopped the group near the Mograbi Gate, where they held a prayer service and then dispersed, the spokesman said.

Salomon's group has made numerous attempts in recent years to conduct prayers on the Temple Mount, but the government has consistently opposed these attempts so as not to incite the Arab population.

### '105,000 Lebanese are refugees'

GENEVA (AFP). — Some 105,000 Lebanese have fled their homes as a result of recent battles, the International Committee of the Red Cross announced here. The organization on Friday began a campaign to raise \$6 million for relief for these refugees.

The refugees were said to be in need of water, blankets and food. Representatives of the Red Cross in Beirut, Sidon and the Bekaa Valley transferred more than 50 tons of

food to the Shouf Mountain area between Sept. 9-12.

In the town of Shehime, south of Beirut, Red Cross workers have found 16 cases of typhoid among the 20,000 Sunni Moslem refugees who have crowded into the area.

Meanwhile, a centre for aid to Lebanese refugees has been set up in cooperation with the Movement for a Good Israel at the Matza petrol station in Haifa.

### Reagan, Congress still differ on Marines

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The White House is firmly opposed to congressional demands for a time limit on the stay of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, U.S. officials said on Friday.

Any restraints on the marines would send the wrong signal to Syria and could complicate the search for a cease-fire, a senior administration official said.

The White House is seeking an agreement with congressional leaders on a resolution supporting the continued presence of the marines in the international peace-

keeping force in Lebanon.

But House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, congressional leader of the opposition Democrats, said the talks are at an impasse because of White House objections to a proposed 18-month limit on the marines' stay.

Many Democrats are demanding that the president be held to the provision of the 1973 War Powers Act that requires troops to be withdrawn from hostilities in 60 to 90 days unless Congress declares war or otherwise approves a longer stay. (Reuters, AP)

### OK due this week for Lavi technology

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The State Department has informed Israel that the next step in the transfer of U.S. technology licenses to Israel for the development of the new Lavi fighter plane should be forthcoming this week.

Israel Ambassador Meir Rosenne raised this issue with under secretary of state for political affairs Lawrence Eagleburger during a meeting at the State Department last week.

The Reagan administration has not yet reached any decision on Israel's parallel request for additional U.S. financing for the Lavi.

### CORRECTION

Israel's mortality rate among women in childbirth and among fetuses is the lowest in the world, after the Scandinavian countries, and not its infant-mortality rate, as reported in Monday's paper. In his address to the 15th Congress on Pregnancy Disorders, Health Ministry Director-General Prof. Baruch Modan correctly stated that Israel's infant mortality rate is "among the world's lowest," and not as reported. (Israel ranked 23rd in the world in infant-mortality rates, according to 1979 UN figures.)

### Police shoot suspected burglar in the leg

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A suspected burglar was shot in the leg by police during a chase through the Hader quarter on Friday morning, after he ignored warnings to stop, the police spokesman said last night.

Police investigating an anonymous call that two men were trying to break into a flat in Rehov Melchett spotted two suspects who started to run away. One of the suspects was caught immediately but the other continued running despite warnings by the policemen, who fired shots into the air before aiming at his legs. The injured man was later taken under guard to hospital for treatment.

### Body of woman found in Galilee village well

DEIR AL ASAD (Itim). — The Carmiel police yesterday started investigating the circumstances of the death of a woman whose body was found in a well in this western Galilee village.

The body of Subbiye Musa Mustapha, 60, a resident of the village, was found by her son. No arrests have yet been made.

### U.S. FLEET

(Continued from Page One)

use its airfield at Akrotiri, an official statement Friday night said.

It said the British high commission in Nicosia had informed the government that one plane, damaged in the Lebanese conflict, and one escorting it had landed at the airfield.

The fighter-bombers landed at the base after the pilots declared an air emergency, military sources said. They said one plane later returned to its base in Lebanon.

And in London, two British aircraft carriers, HMS Hermes and

HMS Illustrious, carrying some 1,000 Royal Marines, nine Sea Harrier strike aircraft and 29 helicopters, sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean, the Defence Ministry said.

Britain's only other carrier, HMS Invincible, which left last week, was also heading toward the Mediterranean, en route to the Far East for a seven-month tour.

But the Defence Ministry continued to maintain the carriers' deployment was not connected with the fighting in Beirut. (Reuters, AP)

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### Post's



## Soviets find 'object' in Korean crash area

WAKKANAI, Japan. — A Soviet ship yesterday winched aboard a 10-metre-long, unidentified object from a search vessel hunting for the downed South Korean airliner off Mianer Island, and a U.S. helicopter also searching for the wreckage crashed into the Sea of Japan, Japanese officials said.

U.S. naval forces in Japan reported that a light helicopter crashed into the sea while conducting search operations for the downed jumbo jet. All four crew members were rescued by the U.S. coast guard cutter Munro, and appeared to be in good condition, a navy spokesman said.

Asked whether the object might have been the "black box" in-flight recorder from the downed airliner, Rear Adm. Masayoshi Kato, of Japan's Maritime Safety Agency, told reporters, "I refuse to speculate."

He also said the Soviets put a small yellow submarine into the water and then retrieved it, and later set out a red-colored buoy about 30km. north of Mianer.

Kato's agency said its patrol vessel Daisetsu moved within 550 metres of the Soviet rescue ship Georgi Kozumlin and saw the mini-sub and two small boats being lowered before dawn.

The report heightened speculation in the Japanese press that the Soviets had discovered the main wreckage of the plane and were conducting salvage operations.

A Soviet fleet of nine ships was conducting night undersea operations with a mini-sub for the second consecutive night, according to the MSA officials.

U.S. military officials in Tokyo have said there are five U.S. vessels in the vicinity, two of which carry special equipment for locating the plane's "black box" flight recorder. The instrument could provide clues as to whether the plane knew he had strayed into Soviet airspace on its flight from New York to Seoul via Anchorage, Alaska.

Eighteen Japanese boats were searching Okhotsk, but no human remains or major debris had been found by mid-day yesterday, the MSA officials said. (AP, Reuters)

## U.S. ready to seek Soviet accord on all key problems

BELGRADE (Reuters). — The U.S. is prepared to seek agreement with the Soviet Union on all key problems, despite the downing of the South Korean airliner, Vice President George Bush said in Belgrade, according to Yugoslav officials.

Bush, who arrived for a three-day visit to Yugoslavia on Friday, talked for three hours with Yugoslav Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic, the officials said.

He said the U.S. is "ready to seek agreement with the Soviet Union on

all key problems," according to the officials.

Zarkovic and Bush had different views about the international crisis caused by the downing of the South Korean plane, the officials said.

The Yugoslav side expressed concern that a similar incident could "escape control" and bring unforeseen consequences to the entire world.

Yugoslavia earlier expressed deep regret over the incident and the loss of life, but it has mainly blamed it on international tension and rivalries between the military blocs.

## Moscow to ignore ICAO bid for probe into disaster

MONTREAL (Reuters). — The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) yesterday moved to set up an independent inquiry into the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner, but the Soviet news agency TASS indicated Moscow would not co-operate.

The ICAO's governing council Friday night overwhelmingly adopted a resolution "deeply deploring" the destruction of the Korean Airlines Boeing 747 and calling for an independent inquiry. The council also urged the Soviet Union to co-operate in the inquiry, but TASS said Moscow had already set up an inquiry and wanted South Korea, Japan and the U.S. to supply technical data to its investigators.

Yesterday TASS rejected outright the call for a probe by an overwhelming majority of ICAO

members. The resolution was passed by 26 members of the U.N. body with five abstentions, and only the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia voted against.

TASS said the decision to set up an independent inquiry would only complicate the organization's work.

In Washington, the White House said on Friday that civilian planes around the world will be allowed to use a sophisticated new U.S. military satellite guidance system to help avert disasters such as the destruction of the South Korean airliner.

The new global positioning system (GPS), scheduled to come into use in 1988, will enable especially equipped civilian aircraft to pinpoint their exact longitude, latitude, and altitude.

## 6 U.S. Nazis convicted in firebomb plot

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina (AP). — Six American Nazis who said they were only "going along" with an undercover federal agent were convicted Friday in their third trial, on charges of conspiracy to firebomb parts of Greensboro, North Carolina, three years ago.

Three of the defendants were sentenced to five years in prison and three others received suspended sentences. All six announced they would appeal the convictions.

The Nazis were convicted of plotting to bomb Greensboro if six Nazis and Ku Klux Klansmen on trial there in 1980 were found guilty of the shooting deaths of five Communists. The Communists were killed during a "death to the Klan" rally in Greensboro in November 1979.

The first trial in July 1981 ended in a mistrial when jurors could not reach a unanimous verdict. The six were convicted of conspiracy in a second trial in September 1981 but the case was appealed.

## 38 Belgian convicts escape as warders strike

BRUSSELS (Reuters). — Thirty-eight prisoners escaped from Tournai jail during Friday night white warders were on strike, Belgian police said yesterday.

The strike was part of a national

stoppage by public service workers.

The police said the convicts escaped through a tunnel, then scaled the jail wall with ropes. By mid-afternoon only seven had been recaptured.

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Sunday, September 25, 1983

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Guest Speaker: Deputy Foreign Minister  
**DR. YEHUDA BEN MEIR**  
Greetings: Rosh HaYeshiva  
Haganon Harav Ch. Y. GOLDBLICH, Shlita  
Reception at 8:00 p.m., Dinner at 7:00 p.m.

Co-Chairmen: **BERNARD HOCHSTEIN, SAMSON KRUPNICK**  
The function will be accompanied by  
an exhibition depicting 30 years of Kerem B'Yavneh  
RSVP telephone: 02-688026, 02-835847, 055-31192.  
G'mar Hatima Tova



U.S. Black political activist Jesse Jackson meets "punk rockers" during his visit yesterday to Berlin. He is on an unofficial visit to Germany and is scheduled to meet former West German chancellor Willy Brandt. (UPI telephoto)

## Walesa calls for new tactics against Polish government

WARSAW (Reuters). — Almost a year after Solidarity was dissolved, its leader Lech Walesa has called for a fresh tactic of opposition through new labour groups and temporarily abandoning the name of the free trade union.

Walesa's new approach appeared to signal the end of the style of anti-government protest beneath the red-and-white Solidarity banner which was adopted throughout the 19 months of martial law ending in July.

The new strategy, in which Walesa also indicated he would take a less prominent role, was set out in the form of an interview published by a Warsaw underground bulletin. It followed a relentless campaign to crush Solidarity with police

force, a refusal by the authorities to talk with Walesa or other union leaders and acceptance that mass labour action is not possible at this time.

The government, purging public and cultural life of links with the banned union, has set itself firmly on course to restore more orthodox Communist control without the challenge of a political opposition that Solidarity became.

"One must realise that at present under the Solidarity logo we will win nothing in our fight against the government," Walesa was quoted as saying. "We must suspend Solidarity for the time being, without forgetting its ideals, and create new regional, community-wide and other opposition unions."

## Turkish military plane down in Iraq

ANKARA (Reuters). — A Turkish air force training plane crashed in Iraq on Wednesday after crossing the border because of problems with the aircraft, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The fate of the two pilots, who bailed out before the crash, was not yet known, he added.

While it was believed to be un-

usual for training flights to take place in the sensitive border area, Turkey's border with Iran and Iraq is the home of Kurdish tribes, groups of whom have been fighting the governments of all three countries to gain independence for many years. Earlier this year Turkish troops crossed into Iraqi territory in pursuit of Kurdish rebels.

## Auschwitz boxcar to go on show in Texas

DALLAS (AP). — A boxcar used to transport Jews to concentration camps during World War II was delivered to the Jewish community centre here to become part of a memorial for Holocaust survivors.

Mike Jacobs, an Auschwitz survivor responsible for bringing the boxcar from Belgium, said the first thing he did was walk inside — and remember the 3½ days his family travelled in one in November 1939. "I remembered I travelled in a car like this with my parents," he told

the Dallas Morning News. "They would hold me up to the windows so I could look out to see signs of villages to tell which direction we were taking."

The six-metre boxcar will be displayed for about a week, then cut into pieces and moved to the basement of the centre, where it will be reconstructed as an entryway to the 464-square-metre memorial, which will include a library, conference room and memorabilia display.

## Hitler's birthplace to get plaque

VIENNA (Reuters). — An Austrian local council has decided to mount a marble plaque on the house where Adolf Hitler was born to warn future generations against fascism. Hitler was born in the town of Braunau, on Austria's border with Bavaria, in 1889.

The plaque, made of white marble and costing 12,000 schillings (1540,000), says: "Never again

fascism — millions of dead remind us of peace, freedom and democracy."

Young members of Austria's ruling Socialist Party proposed the town's council should put up the plaque, but they were opposed in a bitter three-hour debate by the opposition People's (conservative) Party and the minority Freedom Party. The proposal was approved in a secret ballot.

## Arson at home of U.S. Jewish legislator

WEST HARTFORD, Connecticut (AP). — A fire yesterday burned the home of a Jewish state legislator who has spoken strongly against a string of fires aimed at Jews in this community, police said.

No injuries were reported in the 5:47 a.m. fire at the home of Rep. Joan Kemler, the West Hartford police said.

"It definitely was a case of arson," police chief Francis Reynolds

said. "Accelerants were used." A soda pop bottle filled with a flammable liquid was found outside the home.

West Hartford's Jewish community was the target of three arson fires in August. Kemler had spoken out strongly against the earlier fires, which included a blaze at two synagogues and at the home of a rabbi. No arrests have been made in those fires.

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## Filipino officer seeks Australian asylum

CANBERRA (Reuters). — The Australian government is considering an application for political asylum from a former senior Filipino military officer who claimed he had information about the murder of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, immigration department sources said yesterday.

The sources identified the man only by his surname, Flor, and said he was a former naval officer who had once served as a military at-

tache at the Philippines Embassy here. An Australian television report said his first name was Joseph.

Flor said in his application for asylum that he faces reprisals in the Philippines because of what he knows about Aquino's killing.

The opposition leader was shot dead at Manila airport on August 21 while he was being escorted from an airliner which brought him home after three years self-exile in the U.S.

His assassin, killed on the spot by security men, has been identified as a hired killer named Rolando Galman. A judicial commission set up by President Ferdinand Marcos is investigating Aquino's assassination.

Flor arrived in Australia recently with his wife and children on a visitor's visa.

There was no comment immediately available on Flor from the Philippine Embassy in Canberra.

## China sees better ties with U.S. and Russia

PEKING (Reuters). — Sino-U.S. relations are improving and China is looking positively at cementing ties with the Soviet Union, but problems remain, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said yesterday.

Wu told American reporters before leaving for the UN and visits to the U.S. and Canada that the most serious disagreement between Washington and Peking is continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, despite last year's undertaking that such shipments would be gradually reduced.

"The U.S. government sold two lots of arms to Taiwan which do not conform to the provisions that were agreed," he said.

Wu will head a Chinese team to the UN General Assembly meeting this week before going to Canada on October 4 and returning on October 15 for a six-day visit to the U.S., where he will meet Secretary of State George Shultz.

A recent successful conclusion to a damaging dispute over Chinese textile exports to the U.S. has contributed to easier relations between

Washington and Peking.

Wu also said that President Ronald Reagan will visit China and Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit the U.S. He said the dates are being discussed.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapisa, leaving Peking on Friday after a week of high-level talks, said his visit was successful in opening a "new channel of contact."

Kapisa was invited for the first high-level visit in 20 years since the Sino-Soviet split of the 1960s. (AP, Reuters)

## Princess Diana said to be pregnant again

LONDON (AP). — Buckingham Palace sources say Princess Diana is pregnant and expecting the birth of her second child, probably next May, the Daily Mirror reported yesterday.

Early editions of the paper said she was reported to have revealed the news at a royal dinner party at Balmoral Castle in Scotland two weeks ago after returning from a visit to her gynecologist, George Pinker, in London.

## 99 dead as floods sweep northern India

NEW DELHI (AP). — Army and air force personnel used boats and helicopters to rescue thousands of people marooned in northern and northeastern India on Friday as 99 fatalities were reported from flood-swept areas.

The northeastern Assam state remained isolated from the rest of the country, authorities said. The surging waters of the monsoon-swollen Brahmaputra River destroyed several villages and washed away highways.

## Protesters clash with police in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (Reuters). — Anti-government protesters clashed with police, and gunmen attacked a railway station in Pakistan's troubled southern province of Sind yesterday, official sources said.

Police used tear gas and baton charges to break up a crowd of supporters of the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy

at Dadu, about 240 kilometres north of the provincial capital Karachi, police sources said.

The sources said the crowd had earlier thrown stones at the police and hoisted the flag of the banned Pakistan People's Party of executed former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto at the office of Dadu's deputy commissioner, the head of the local government.

## U.S. Air Force disputes McNamara's bomb story

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. Air Force on Thursday disputed a statement by former defence secretary Robert McNamara that a B-52 crash in North Carolina 22 years ago nearly resulted in a nuclear explosion.

Two mechanisms designed to prevent accidental explosion of an

atomic weapon worked as designed to block "any possibility of detonation," the air force said in a statement.

"All safety devices worked as designed, but those two prevented any possibility of detonation," the service said.

MEXICO. — Mexico put on its biggest military show of the year on Friday, parading 53,000 troops and an array of weapons past thousands of people who lined the capital's main streets for Independence Day celebrations.

NUDISM. — The Greek parliament yesterday unanimously passed legislation permitting people to swim and sunbathe nude on Greek beaches. Nudists will be prosecuted "only if a citizen files suit against him."

## TOTALLY UNFOUNDED

We hereby declare that the entire reportage which appeared in the Ha'aretz newspaper of September 13, 1983, and headlined, "Bank Leumi Proposals of the Schechter and Kalka Building Companies", and the report which appeared in the same paper the following day — to the extent that what was said therein applies to us — is baseless from beginning to end. The report is totally unfounded. We wish to announce that in total contradiction to what appeared in the aforementioned news reports, Bank Leumi made no sales offer, nor was it in any position to offer the Kalka Nachum Building and Investments Ltd. firm, nor any part or rights thereof. This is attested to by the letter by the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. executive, as reproduced here verbatim:

To  
Kalka Nachum Ltd.  
Tel Aviv

Re: Reportages published in Ha'aretz  
on September 13 and 14, 1983

Dear Sirs:

We wish to refer to the news reports published in Ha'aretz on the above dates, in which the claim was made that Bank Leumi was offering your company for sale. In reply to your request, we wish to affirm: No discussions have been held at Bank Leumi relating to the sale of the Kalka Nachum Building and Investments Ltd. firm, or any part thereof or the rights thereof. The Bank has not placed in escrow either the firm's shares or its real estate. The Bank saw no need to ask for nor did it receive permission to sell your company or any part thereof. We wish to affirm, that the company's operations and relations with the Bank are being conducted to our fullest satisfaction.

Very truly yours,  
Y. Weiler  
Asst. General Manager,  
Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.

It should be noted that the above detailed reportages might create a wrong impression regarding our firm, although it was stated at the end of the report, that no reference to the Kalka Nachum Ltd. company was intended, and that the firm's position is a sound one. We would like to add that press references of late concerning certain firms engaged in residential construction, do not pertain in any way to Kalka Nachum Ltd. The Kalka Nachum Ltd. firm, during its long existence, has established a reputation in the sphere of office building construction and its commercial projects. The company is constantly and successfully expanding its operations, and is presently engaged in the implementation of multi-faceted projects in Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Ramat Hasharon, Holon and elsewhere. The company hereby announces that it will take legal measures against those responsible for the above reportages.

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The Jerusalem Post cannot assume responsibility for the wording of the above article, translated from the original Hebrew.

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## The Central British Fund—still helping Nazi victims

By HYAM CORNEY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — In 1933, an organization was formed in London with the sole aim of helping German, and later Austrian, Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. Its main activity centred on its Jewish Refugees Committee, which sponsored immigration into Britain and took care of the many refugees in need.

One example of its work can be seen on file number A1066, dated August 8, 1938. It refers to a certain Arthur George Weidenfeld, who arrived in London from Vienna. Today, that refugee is better known as Lord Weidenfeld, one of Britain's leading publishers (and a former political secretary to Chaim Weizmann).

Fifty years on, the organization in question, the Central British Fund, is, to its regret, as active as ever. As its current chairman, Kenneth Rubens, explains: "The need for our work continues. The cries for help arise from many parts of the world. They are no longer focused in one or two countries, though our fervent hope is that never again will there be as dramatic, extensive and horrifying a call as there was in our early years."

The CBF is marking its jubilee year with a series of outstanding events which it hopes will raise £1m. Earlier this year, it held a jubilee dinner in the presence of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. In October, Barry Manilow, the leading American singer and entertainer, will be appearing at a concert in aid of the CBF which Prince Charles and Princess Diana will attend. And in November, a gala jubilee concert will be held at the Royal Opera

House with Isaac Stern and Sir Georg Solti as soloists and with the participation of the world-famous Amadeus String Quartet. Few organizations in the world could attract such a host of leading names in their support.

That the Amadeus String Quartet should be giving its services free to the CBF (as, indeed, are Stern, Solti and Barry Manilow) is not surprising, as two of their number, Sigismund Nissel and Peter Schidlof, are themselves refugees from Vienna who came to Britain in a "kinderttransport" and were helped with re-settlement by the fund.

Two other prominent people are also involved with the organization in its jubilee year. Britain's Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, one of its presidents, says that "no-one is better qualified than I to testify to the incomparable services of compassion" rendered by the CBF. Sir Immanuel himself was a refugee from Nazi Germany who found shelter in Britain before the war.

"I was among those who received the kindness shown to strangers by the original refugees committee out of which the world-wide operations of the CBF eventually evolved."

The actual material help that he received, the Chief Rabbi recalls, "may have been relatively insignificant compared to the reassurance I received that someone cared; that the brotherhood of Jews was more than a biological accident or a pious

phrase. What was to me a personal experience of brotherhood in action is now a global reality."

The other is the joint chairman of its jubilee year committee, Sir Claus Moser. The Berlin-born refugee who is now chairman of the Royal Opera House Covent Garden, and one of the country's most respected figures, "found refuge on these hospitable shores through the intervention of the CBF in the thirties."

There are many aspects of its work today that the CBF cannot talk about publicly since it would place that work, and in some cases the lives or welfare of its clients, in serious jeopardy. Its director, Eva Mitchell, told me. But it can state that it has brought, and still brings, "invaluable aid and comfort to many Jews in Eastern Europe and beyond and to those in Muslim countries, including essential practical help in emigration where emigration is desired and at all possible."

During the recent troubles in Poland, for example, the Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief (to give it its full name) responded to reports from the American Joint Distribution Committee and sent food parcels to individuals as well as to central kosher kitchens. It also sent much-needed pharmaceuticals.

In the past three years, its refugee caseload has risen from 150 to well over 2,000, mainly Jews from Iran. Working with the British Home Office, the CBF has helped them with documentation and advice, as well as, in some cases, finance.



Flask for kiddush wine, Syria, 19th century. Now on exhibit at the Israel Museum show in Tokyo.

(David Harris)

## Judaica, Hebrew graphics exhibition opens in Tokyo

By MEIR RONNEN  
Post Art Editor

AN EXHIBITION of Jewish ceremonial objects and manuscripts from the Israel Museum that went on show in Tokyo on Thursday gives the Japanese public its first good look at both Judaica and the Hebrew letter in its various classical forms.

The display of Hebrew script on Tora scrolls, amulets, marriage contracts, phylacteries and mezuzot, as well as in manuscripts and books, is now on view at the Nihon Shodo Bijutsukan, the Japanese Museum of Calligraphy in Tokyo, until mid-October.

The idea of the show came from David Matnai of the Foreign Ministry, who studied calligraphy while serving as Cultural Attaché in Tokyo.

The 60 items were assembled by the Israel Museum's Associate Curator of Judaica, Haya Benjamin, who accompanied the show to Tokyo.

The objects were selected to

represent script written both by professional scribes as well as folk artists and each example is characteristic of a specific Jewish community from Europe or the Arab countries. The diversity of the decorations stems from the influence, noted in most Jewish ceremonial art, of the art of the lands in which they were produced.

The exhibition was prepared in cooperation with the Division of Cultural and Scientific Relations of the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the assistance of private donors. A catalogue with colour plates has been published by the Japanese Museum of Calligraphy. It contains a monograph on the development of the Hebrew letter by the late Dr. Moshe Spitzer, as well as notes on the origin and use of each group of items.

## Doubts cast on Egypt's five new desert cities

DALIA BALIGH/Cairo

THE EGYPTIAN government is pressing ahead with ambitious plans for new cities in the desert, despite warnings from U.S. and Egyptian experts that the new communities project will not survive.

For nearly a decade, the government has been spending up to \$365m. annually on its new cities, attempting to lure its rapidly growing population of 46 million away from congested Cairo and Alexandria.

Tenth of Ramadan City — named after the date in the Muslim calendar when the Yom Kippur War began — is the first and most advanced of five new cities that were started during the era of the late president Anwar Sadat. It is now home for 16,000 Egyptians, and is expected to house 500,000 by the year 2000.

But residents who have lived there for two or three years find public services not always available. They also feel the absence of any entertainment, and the isolation of living far from Cairo.

All five cities are being built off

major highways radiating from Cairo and Alexandria, at distances of between 50 and 70 kilometres from those cities.

"We are building new cities to face the increase in population in Egypt and to create new work opportunities," says Fuad el-Ashry, vice-president of the New Communities Authority.

The strategy is also an attempt to curb the rapid encroachment of urbanization on Egypt's limited arable land, says Ashry.

Egypt's population is concentrated along the River Nile in about 5 per cent of its 625,320 square kilometres of territory.

Greater Cairo, with an estimated population of 16 million, and Alexandria with four million, are already overtaxed and cannot absorb further increases that are expected in the coming years.

But American and Egyptian experts doubt that the new com-

munities strategy will work. A U.S.-funded study called the National Urbanization Policy Study (NUPS), conducted by Egyptian and American consultants, warns that the cities cannot be finished by the original target date of the year 2000.

NUPS RECOMMENDED that Egypt concentrate on building satellite housing settlements closer to Cairo and other urban centres, which, in the long run, would reduce the distance between the new cities and the main centres, making the cities more attractive for would-be home owners and investors.

It also said housing and services in the new cities should be more modest because "the planned standard is not affordable by the people or the government."

The cheapest housing unit in Tenth of Ramadan, for example, costs around \$7,000. These prices are far below those in Cairo or Alexandria, but they remain out of reach of many people in a country

where the annual per capita income is around \$600.

The consultants admit their report is "bad news" for the government, but it has not changed the government's policy.

At Tenth of Ramadan, 20 wells have nurtured green gardens around neat apartments and wide streets, but the apartments remain mostly shuttered and the streets empty.

NUPS claims that the city, into which more than \$250m. has been poured over the past five years, is "falling behind targets." The president of the city, Mohammed Kamel Abu Futouh, conceded the first phase was behind schedule, but said: "now nearly all our industrial land has been sold."

Tenth of Ramadan is planned to accommodate heavy and small industries, including car assembly factories and manufacturing building materials. According to Abu Futouh, factories are presently functioning and 75 others are under construction.

(The Associated Press)

## What's Cooking in Tel Aviv

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### DRUG STORE

In the most popular hotel area, the DRUG STORE has just reopened under new management, refurbished in good taste for dinner in a soothing atmosphere. People leave smiling 'cause the prices are good, with a tasty meal to boot. Specializing in steaks, seafood and hamburgers, with a free salad bar and bread. For just a light snack or drinks, there's bar service at a beautiful counter. Daily surprises with the chef's specialties. Major credit cards accepted. Open from noon to 2 a.m. 208 Dizengoff Street (corner Arlozoroff).



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THE CARLTON PENTA

WHAT'S COOKING IN TEL AVIV is a weekly feature serving residents of and visitors to Tel Aviv. To advertise in this column please contact Shulie Gugenheim at the Jerusalem Post Tel. 03-294222.



The latest "hit" for dining out (as evidenced in all the Hebrew press) is this charming, intimate, continental restaurant. Perhaps the famous singing DUO REIM have something to do with it, now that they are partners. One thing is sure... aside from the superb cuisine and service in a candlelit atmosphere, music prevails all evening, either from the strolling violinist or sometimes from the popular singing DUO. Best of all, THE 117 serves dinner till the wee hours. STRICTLY KOSHER L'MEHADRIN. Lunch 11.30 to 3. Dinner from 7 p.m. 117 Herzl Street. 03-839451 for reservations.

## Oboe falls victim to occasional ill wind

MUSIC / Benjamin Bar-Am

AS FAR AS romantic or even moderately modern solo pieces are concerned, the oboe seems an unrewarding instrument, needing a truly great talent to relay what is generally referred to as "musicality." The instrument can easily become monotonous, the modulation and articulation of its tone posing serious problems.

Oded Pintus has already acquired an excellent technique and a well-controlled tone in all registers but while the Bach was perfect, demonstrating technical fluency, sound phrasing and an impressive flow which formed authentic Baroque movements, Hindemith and Schumann achieved no musical significance. In the former, Pintus failed to effect changes of colour in the different sonoral manifestations of moods and sentiments.

While Marina Bondorenko hardly established any palpable musical presence, Yisrael Kastoriani is somewhat of a contradiction. On the one hand he possesses unmistakable musical assets, used impressively and conveyed in a direct and often powerful way. On the other hand, he shows little feeling of form and too much impulsive and uncontrolled action, marring sections and even movements.

The Mozart opened with a powerful, almost Beethovenian first movement, while the third was an unconnected string of fractions. The Chopin created a more or less similar impression. In many sections of the *Ballade* and the *Scherzo* and in the *Nocturne*, Kastoriani succeeded in giving an impressive ac-

count of his personality. But the *Ballade* and *Scherzo* also showed him unable to create continuity, solid form, logical development or a scheme reaching beyond a local environment.

THE ISRAEL SINFONETTA BEERSHEBA, conductor, Meir Rodan, with Gary Karr, double bass (Tel Aviv Museum, September 13), Tel Aviv: Introduction and Capriccio for Orchestra; Paul Ransner: "Eusebius Revisited" (Remembrances of Schumann) for double bass, piano and strings (with Harmon Lewis, piano); Giovanni Bottesini: "Fantasia Sonambula" for double bass and Orchestra; Beethoven: Symphony No. 9 in F Major, Opus 92.

THIS FESTIVE opening to the Sinfonietta's 10th concert season proved more than worthy of the oc-

casion. The inclusion of two new works and a truly outstanding soloist highlighted Rodan's inventive programme policy and revealed his constant effort to confront the Sinfonietta with new challenges.

The focus of interest was the appearance of double bass player Gary Karr. Anyone who has not heard him play would probably not have believed everything he did at this concert. What is generally regarded as a big, clumsy and musically extremely limited instrument suddenly became a vehicle of rich expression.

The beauty and purity of Karr's tone is incredible. He handles the instrument as if it were a cello, or even a violin, giving all registers, from the lowest to the highest, a

similar expressive quality. Regrettably the repertoire of the instrument is very limited; almost no good original music exists.

I was not particularly impressed by Paul Ransner's "Remembrances of Schumann," written in the style of Schumann and actually using his melodies and harmonies. Karr's other piece, a fantasia based on melodies from Bellini's "La Sonnambula" by famous 19th century double bass player and prolific composer Giovanni Bottesini, is a medley of the poorest quality. Still even this provided unqualified pleasure, so extraordinary was the soloist's handling of his instrument. Karr actually created a new double bass, an instrument with huge musical potential, capable of providing real musical experience.

In the concluding Beethoven symphony Rodan seemed determined to impress, which he did, in spite of being in a hurry and a little over-bombastic.

## THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

MUSIC DIRECTOR: ZUBIN MEHTA

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The Jewish War is published in hardcover, 22 x 31 cm. (8 1/2" x 12" 0") by Maccabi Publishing Co., Ltd., Givatayim (526 pages, fully indexed). It is available at bookstores and from offices of The Jerusalem Post in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa or by mail. To order, fill out the form below and send it, with your payment, to Books Department, The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000. Postage and handling are free in Israel.

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TEL AVIV, Frederic R. Maier Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

### SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 1

ZUBIN MEHTA  
Conductor  
ALFRED BRENDEL  
Piano

Programme:  
Tel. Symphony No. 2  
Bach: French Suite No. 4  
Schumann: Piano Concerto No. 2  
Series No. 1: Sunday, 24.9.83  
Series No. 2: Sunday, 25.9.83  
Series No. 3: Monday, 26.9.83  
Series No. 4: Tuesday, 27.9.83  
Series No. 5: Thursday, 29.9.83

TEL AVIV, Frederic R. Maier Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

### SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 1

ZUBIN MEHTA  
Conductor  
ALFRED BRENDEL  
Piano

Programme:  
Schumann: "Mendel" Overture  
Schubert: Piano Concerto  
Mozart: Piano Concerto K. 488  
Tchaikovsky: "Francesca de Rimini"  
Series No. 6: Sunday, 2.10.83  
Series No. 7: Tuesday, 3.10.83  
Series No. 8: Saturday, 8.10.83

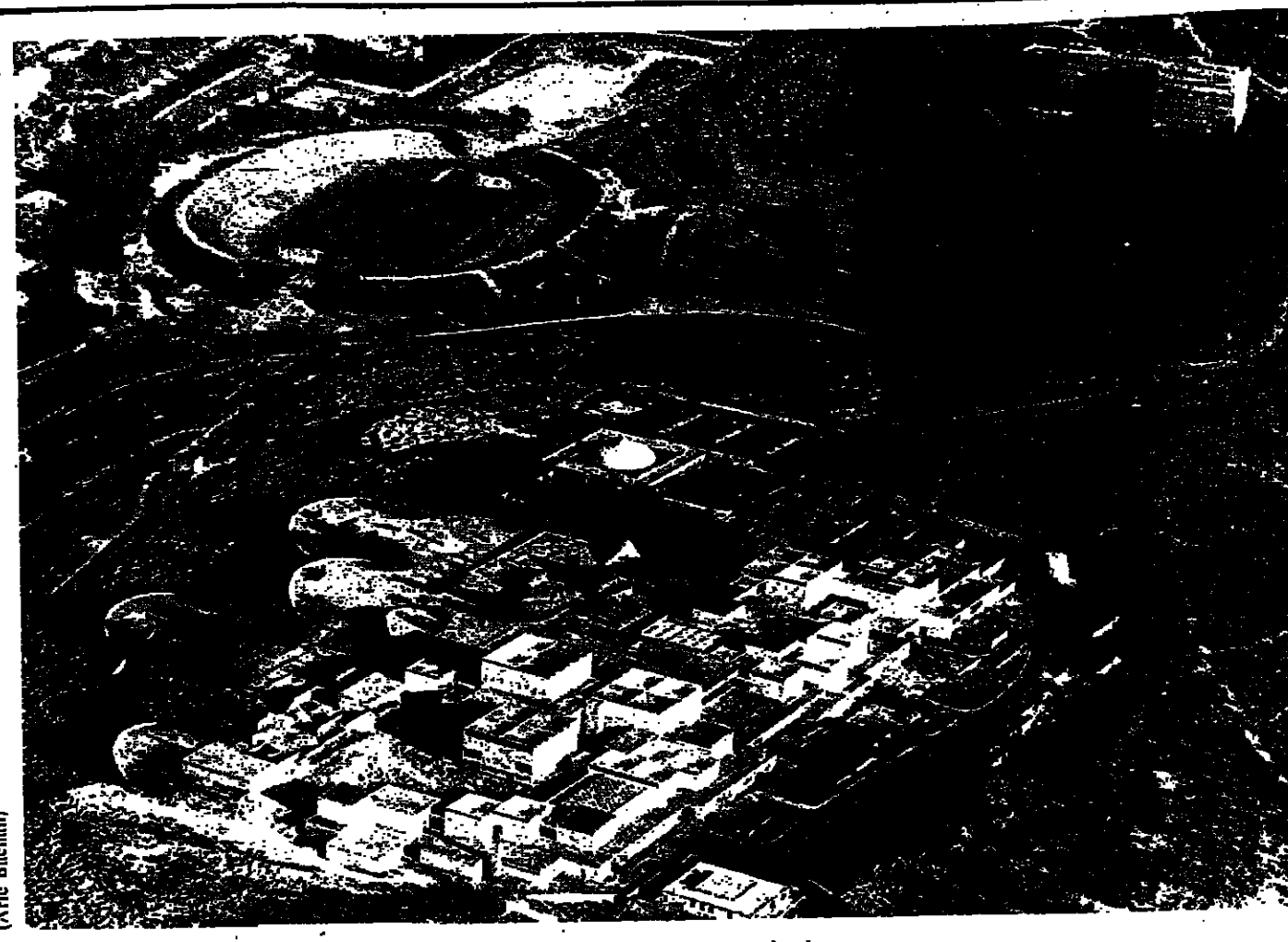
HAIFA, Herta Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

### SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 1

ZUBIN MEHTA  
Conductor  
ALFRED BRENDEL  
Piano

Programme same as Tel Aviv Series Nos. 6-8  
Series No. 1: Tuesday, 4.10.83  
Series No. 2: Wednesday, 5.10.83  
Series No. 3: Thursday, 6.10.83





One of the gnawing problems for the handicapped is the constant dependence on other people (left) and (right), disabled people have a hard time getting around the Israel Museum, which is spread over large spaces on many levels.

EVERY summer morning Ruth goes to the local swimming pool for a swim before work. For most of us this would not be a special or unusual routine, but for Ruth it is different. Ruth has been crippled in both legs since she was a child and is confined to a wheelchair.

Strange as it may seem, swimming is not so difficult for her, and it is one of the few sports that she is able to participate in. But what makes it possible is the fact that the route from the car to the pool is free of obstacles: no stairs, narrow or steep passages to prevent her from maneuvering the wheelchair by herself right up to the water's edge. According to Ruth it is easier for her to go swimming than to engage in many less athletic activities. The pool, at least, was designed with the intention of making it accessible to the disabled; very few other public buildings or spaces are.

This paradox is familiar to Aaron, who was confined to a wheelchair for three-and-a-half months after a car accident. Now well again, he remembers that, "I chose the movies according to how easy it was to get into the theatre. Most of them are impossible." In fact, during the three-and-a-half months, he hardly went out at all. "Jerusalem is simply not built for wheelchairs. Getting from sidewalk to street alone is difficult, because most curbs don't have ramps. Solomon Street is the worst example. The sidewalk is so narrow that one wheel would be on the sidewalk and the other in the street."

Armed with such testimony, I looked up the national building code, which includes a law for the design of architecture for the disabled which has been in effect for over 10 years. This does not necessarily apply to such buildings as hospitals, old age homes, etc., which obviously must and do function specifically for the handicapped. The law is meant for all other buildings designed for what is usually referred to as "the general public."

The regulations cover all the expected aspects, such as the inclusion of ramps or elevators to make all parts of the building accessible, extra wide parking spaces for wheelchairs, and special toilet stalls with grab rails to prevent falls and aid moving about. Beyond the obvious, the law goes on to specify that there should be floor finishes which are easily navigated by those who have trouble walking, and permanent reserved places for wheelchairs in cinemas and theatres. Even restaurants must be designated where aides and views will not be blocked. At least one drinking fountain and public telephone in each building should be placed at a level which will make them accessible from a sitting position.

The disabled are not only those with locomotor (walking) impairments, but also those with sensory disabilities, that is, the blind and the deaf, and the law takes these people into account as well. To guide the blind, stairwells are supposed to be equipped with handrails extending

all the way around landings, as well as along the staircase itself, and elevator signal bells should sound differently when indicating up or down. For those who can't hear, all audio emergency signals, such as bells or sirens, must be accompanied by flashing red lights. However, at least in architectural terms, design for the wheelchair-handicapped is the most complicated and challenging.

In short, the law is extensive, specific and strict. It is as thorough as similar laws in the Western world. Why then do practically none of the buildings designed and built over the last 10 years meet the requirements of this law? Why is it that most of the features to aid the disabled are virtually absent from Israeli architecture?

According to Dov Ancona, former head of the National Council for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, the law is simply not enforced. The building authorities say that proper surveillance in the building licensing departments and the inspection of construction sites is impossible without creating a huge backlog of unlicensed buildings. So it simply is not carried out. Sometimes, after construction has begun, complaints are lodged and changes are made after the fact, that is, after the design has been finished. This is usually difficult and inconvenient, and often more expensive than if it had been done in the first place.

Yet the future may be brighter. Until 1982 the penalty for not complying with the law was so small that even if non-adherence was brought to the attention of the authorities, it was usually easier and cheaper to pay the fine. Since February 1982, the fines are much stiffer so it is more worthwhile to comply with the regulations.

Ancona had three main targets in aiding the disabled: making obstacle-free buildings a reality, adjusting streets and sidewalks so that they can be used easily, and developing city bus systems that can accommodate chair bound passengers. In 1971 he published a pamphlet explaining the then-recently instituted building law for the disabled, and this was sent to all planning authorities, architects and the architects' association. "So, they can't say that they didn't know about it." But today, 12 years later, he is pessimistic about any influence it might have had. "Our work was an uphill struggle, with little support from anyone." Shortly after the pamphlet was distributed, all his activities were incorporated into the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Council ceased to exist.

At present, activity in the ministry regarding architecture for the disabled centres around proper living accommodation for people in wheelchairs. In conjunction with the Jerusalem Municipality and Amidar, the government housing authority, they will make changes in Amidar-owned apartments for use by the handicapped. So far, there are about 100 adapted flats. "We

are less concerned with what the law says than with what is needed by these people," says Avraham Freid of the Ministry of Labour. The responsibility for architecture for the disabled begins with the architects; but there are several reasons why they do not want to be bothered with this. Usually it makes their work more complicated and expensive, and often the results are far from aesthetic. A large amount of space is needed for the wheelchairs, and even a simple difference in floor height of one or two stairs creates a whole lot of problems. Ramps may be used, but their slope has to be very gradual, otherwise the wheelchair will roll too fast and get out of control. By contrast, staircases are built at a much steeper angle. Ideally, a ramp made for wheelchairs should be five times as long as a staircase. This means that for every one metre of staircase there would have to be five metres of ramp. This seems like a waste of space and money. Architecturally speaking, it is often difficult to combine the long ramp with the much shorter staircase in an acceptable sort of manner.

The Ethnic Art Pavilion in the Israel Museum is fitted with a ramp for everybody's use. There are no stairs at all, so at least the visual discrepancy is eliminated. But a huge portion of the hall, which could otherwise be used for display purposes, is taken up by the ramp. Building contractors are also reluctant to include such features in their buildings. To a contractor, an obstacle-free building means more and larger elevators, more building space and construction materials for ramps and wide corridors, and extra fittings (often imported) for washrooms, drinking fountains and the like. This means greater costs, but not the sort which bring in a bigger profit.

There is also a generally unknown and even more rarely observed law, that in new housing projects for every 40 flats built, two should be suitable for the handicapped. This means that special parking must be provided, the entrance must be free of obstacles, and kitchens and bathrooms must have special fixtures. This means extra costs not only for the appropriate fittings and larger spaces, but in the deviation from the standard design and construction of the flat.

While all this does not condone the practices followed by architects

## Architecture for the handicapped—1

# No designs on the disabled

Disabled peoples' lives are made harder by poor building design, charges architect Wendy Pullan.

around. Unfortunately this portion does not include everything, namely the room with the 15th to 19th-century art, two reconstructed synagogues, and the library, which are reached by steep stairs where it is impossible to add lifts or ramps. The Design Pavilion may only be reached from outside, if there happens to be a guard nearby to unlock the door. There is another kind of problem in the auditorium, where three low steps stand between the chairbound person and the interior. When there is a performance, it is usually possible to find a couple of strong people willing to lift the chair inside. However, once there, there is no room for a wheelchair other than in the aisles, and this constitutes a fire hazard.

Basically the Museum tries to make the best of a bad situation.

So the Museum was built almost in the opposite manner. Spread out over large spaces and on many different levels, it is difficult to get around not only for those in wheelchairs but for anyone with a walking problem. A typical reaction is that of an elderly American tourist who wrote to *The Jerusalem Post*, after an arduous trip to the Museum on a cold, windy, winter night, when the long walk from the street to the buildings was almost too much to manage. "I cannot imagine," she wrote, "that the Museum aims to keep away the frail and the elderly, and hope this situation can be remedied." The Museum authorities had realized earlier how problematic the situation was, and have been making efforts to deal with it.

A system of small wheelchair lifts next to short flights of stairs has been installed, in conjunction with a regular elevator which is stationed near the administrative entrance. A chairbound visitor should telephone the Museum ahead of time to arrange to be allowed to drive into the Museum compound, and he or she will be given a key with which to operate the lifts. (If they are left-unlocked, children play with them until they break.) This method depends of course on having access to a car, or taking a taxi. Arriving by bus is much more difficult.

According to Vivienne Silver from the public affairs department of the Museum, using these lifts renders a large portion of the building "quite painless" to get

around. Unfortunately this portion does not include everything, namely the room with the 15th to 19th-century art, two reconstructed synagogues, and the library, which are reached by steep stairs where it is impossible to add lifts or ramps. The Design Pavilion may only be reached from outside, if there happens to be a guard nearby to unlock the door. There is another kind of problem in the auditorium, where three low steps stand between the chairbound person and the interior. When there is a performance, it is usually possible to find a couple of strong people willing to lift the chair inside. However, once there, there is no room for a wheelchair other than in the aisles, and this constitutes a fire hazard.

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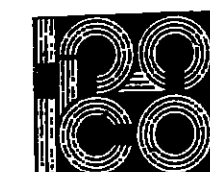
So the Museum was built almost in the opposite manner. Spread out over large spaces and on many different levels, it is difficult to get around not only for those in wheelchairs but for anyone with a walking problem. A typical reaction is that of an elderly American tourist who wrote to *The Jerusalem Post*, after an arduous trip to the Museum on a cold, windy, winter night, when the long walk from the street to the buildings was almost too much to manage. "I cannot imagine," she wrote, "that the Museum aims to keep away the frail and the elderly, and hope this situation can be remedied." The Museum authorities had realized earlier how problematic the situation was, and have been making efforts to deal with it.

A system of small wheelchair lifts next to short flights of stairs has been installed, in conjunction with a regular elevator which is stationed near the administrative entrance. A chairbound visitor should telephone the Museum ahead of time to arrange to be allowed to drive into the Museum compound, and he or she will be given a key with which to operate the lifts. (If they are left-unlocked, children play with them until they break.) This method depends of course on having access to a car, or taking a taxi. Arriving by bus is much more difficult.

According to Vivienne Silver from the public affairs department of the Museum, using these lifts renders a large portion of the building "quite painless" to get

around. Unfortunately this portion does not include everything, namely the room with the 15th to 19th-century art, two reconstructed synagogues, and the library, which are reached by steep stairs where it is impossible to add lifts or ramps. The Design Pavilion may only be reached from outside, if there happens to be a guard nearby to unlock the door. There is another kind of problem in the auditorium, where three low steps stand between the chairbound person and the interior. When there is a performance, it is usually possible to find a couple of strong people willing to lift the chair inside. However, once there, there is no room for a wheelchair other than in the aisles, and this constitutes a fire hazard.

Basically the Museum tries to make the best of a bad situation.



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مكتبة القدس











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Tishre 11, 5744 • Zil-Hijja 11, 1403

## No end in sight

U.S. HOPES for a cease-fire in the fighting in Lebanon were once again dashed this weekend. The Lebanese Army fighting to retain control of the strategic town of Souk al-Gharb, sought as well to consolidate its hold in the western portion of the mountains overlooking Beirut and its southern approaches. At the same time the Druse forces of Walid Jumblatt, sustained by the Syrian Army and PLO units, are equally intent on driving the Lebanese Army from their present positions.

Thus, while President Jemayel is reluctant to agree to a cease-fire that could lead to a weakening of his regime, the Syrians, waging battle against him and the U.S., largely by proxy, have no incentives to bring the fighting to a close. For their aim is to undo the American influence upon Lebanon, and turn that country once again into a Syrian satellite.

This script, authored in Damascus, is fully supported by the Soviet Union. For with Soviet-U.S. relations now frigid at best, the Kremlin is fully prepared to pursue its own war by proxy against the U.S. in Lebanon.

American policy-makers understand well enough the lines that lead from Jumblatt to Assad to Moscow. But in their public diplomacy they have sought to muffle the Big Power aspects of the Lebanese drama, preferring to focus on the more limited issues: the need to protect the Marines in Lebanon and the U.S. commitment to consolidate Jemayel's reign.

They apparently are also ready to flex some limited muscle in the direction of the Syrians, as was shown yesterday when American off-shore guns were said to have fired at positions in Syrian-held territory which had shelled Marine outposts. At the same time the Americans have tended, throughout the Lebanese war, to engage in wishful thinking about Hafez Assad's intentions. They accepted almost at face value his hints at an earlier stage that in principle he was ready to remove his forces from Lebanon. And last week again they were optimistic that he would agree to the American-Saudi efforts to arrange a cease-fire.

With nothing to show for these misplaced hopes, the U.S. is once again back to reliance on Jemayel and the capacity of the Lebanese Army to hold firm.

It is perhaps still too soon to determine whether this fragile base can sustain the pressures against it. For as long as it does the U.S. is spared the difficult choice of further military commitment.

A serious deterioration in Lebanon threatening Beirut and the Jemayel government would, however, also not leave Israel unaffected. Israel Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was quoted on Thursday as telling U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks that Israel would not "stand idly by" if the PLO were to re-establish itself in the Shouf Mountains. Yasser Arafat's return yesterday to Tripoli does not augur well. Despite his recent troubles with Assad, Arafat apparently would like to be seen adding his own potions of trouble against Jemayel.

Israel's pullback to the Awali has therefore only served to intensify those inner conflicts in Lebanon which have sucked in outside involvement, a process that reached a high point with Israel's incursion. As long as this condition exists, there will be no end to the peril in the north.

## YOM KIPPUR

(Continued from Page One)

preceding the holiday, after the Agudat Yisrael newspaper Hamodiya published his telephone number along with the MDA appeal.

"The callers accused me of blaming the religious community for stone-throwing incidents and inciting the public against the ultra-Orthodox. But the appeal was aimed at all the public, since we know that many of the stone-throwers in the past have been secular Jews, many of them children," Dayan said.

The editor of Hamodiya asserted that Dayan's telephone number had been published with "no evil intentions," as a part of the press release, Israel Radio reported on Friday. It should be noted that names and telephone numbers of spokesmen always appear at the end of press releases, in case questions arise, but these numbers are not meant for publication.

In Jerusalem, stones were thrown at a police mobile bomb unit on Friday night on Hebron Road. No one was injured and no arrests were made, the Jerusalem district police spokesman said. No other reports of stone-throwing at emergency vehicles were received, he said.

Stones were thrown at a group of Jewish worshippers on their way to the Western Wall as they passed near the Damascus Gate at 5:30 yesterday morning, the spokesman said. Here again no one was injured and no arrests have been made.

Three Palestinian flags were taken down from the walls of the Old City yesterday morning, the

spokesman said. The flags, two near Damascus Gate and one near Herod's Gate, were apparently hoisted during the night, along with a picture of PLO chief Yasser Arafat found inside the walls, he said.

Seven burglaries had been reported to Jerusalem police by last night, but more burglaries were expected to be discovered as people returned to their homes from out of town, the spokesman said. In a robbery in Silwan, two men broke into the home of an elderly woman, threatened her with a knife and made off with IS2,500.

The holiday passed quietly in Tel Aviv, the central region and Galilee, according to reports from Ilim. Synagogues were more crowded than usual in Western Galilee and some worshippers were forced to pray in synagogue doorways and yards due to lack of space inside, Ilim reported.

Air traffic at Ben-Gurion Airport resumed last night at 8:10, with the first landing a Swissair flight from Zurich. The airport had closed at 2 p.m. on Friday.

Public transport resumed at 7 last night, after coming to a halt on Friday afternoon. Radio and television broadcasts also resumed yesterday evening after a break of nearly 30 hours.

IMMIGRANTS. — Jewish Agency, Aliya Department Director, Raphael Kotlowitz, said in Paris that 1,500 French Jews had immigrated to Israel so far this year. He predicted that the total for this year would be 2,200.

WHEN GOD MADE a covenant with Abraham in Beersheba, the Jewish nation and the desert both seemed eternal. Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, underscored this link between nation and desert.

When he was buried in Sde Boker nearly 10 years ago, the Negev was no endless waste: pioneers had made inroads in science and architecture, agriculture and technology. The development town of Dimona had become a full-fledged city and Eilat a bustling port. Farms flourished, the Arava was slowly being inhabited and industries were providing jobs for thousands.

Today, the dream is dying a slow and unattended death. Thousands of people are leaving Dimona, where hundreds of apartments now stand empty. The city has consistently spent 50 per cent of its budget on education and today 1,000 of its young people are studying at colleges, technical institutes and universities.

But they want more than factory jobs when they return to town, and IS60 an hour at a textile plant cannot attract them. Indeed, it doesn't seem to attract anybody; young people prefer sitting in cafes, playing billiards and collecting unemployment cheques to menial jobs. Those with any prospects of a better deal elsewhere, leave.

In Mitzpe Ramon, the situation seems better, but it is not really. The only difference is that those who cannot find jobs leave quickly, not adding to the unemployment statistics.

ON AUGUST 30th, in an editorial about the situation in Lebanon, The New York Times charged that "Israel is to blame for dragging Americans into this venture."

This is garbage; in its own way as stinking, putrid and potentially infectious as the reeking "green frogs" that our otherwise sane and estimable mayor has distributed through the streets of fair Jerusalem.

The burden of blame that Israel — and most particularly, the Begin government — must carry regarding Lebanon is heavy and varied enough; but it does not include "dragging Americans" into the quagmire.

One may accept that a moral impulse and some measure of pity for the anguished Lebanese is involved in the motivation of the Americans. But what brought the Marines to

## DEATH OF A DREAM

By LIORA MORIEL

Shmuel Cohen, chairman of the local council, called the local women "dynamite" — and he wasn't referring to their powers of attraction. They are capable of blowing up the town, he explained, since there are few jobs for women and those who cannot find employment pressure their husbands to leave as well.

WHEN THE ARMY redeployed in the Negev following the pullback from Sinai, everybody in the region expected a windfall. The Negev seemed destined for progress and success.

But it was not to be.

While the military was more than willing to cooperate, the civil authorities were slow to present blueprints for concerted action. According to Rafael Eitan, former chief of staff, the army had suggested adding a runway for jumbo jets to the Uvda Air Force Base in the Negev, but the Ministry of Transport vetoed the idea for lack of funds. Thus, said Eitan, Eilat and the Arava were denied the availability of fresh produce weekly.

An enterprising laundry owner in Eilat set up a branch in Mitzpe Ramon, ostensibly for the army trade. Before opening, he sold his business to a Tel Aviv laundry which continues to handle the army contract alone — in Tel Aviv.

If it weren't for Project Renewal, the Negev would have died much more quickly. As it is, almost every development town is at least partly funded by P.R. Community centres and synagogues (Ofakim, with a population of some 14,000, has over 301) and medical facilities are constructed; edifices are sprayed with paint; some classes are organized. But spiritually, behind the whitewash, the situation is grey.

Yerah Glatzer, chairman of Yeroham's local council, is very much aware of the fact that the only thing the development towns have to offer is a high quality of life: good schools, cultural activities at subsidized rates, clean air and a community spirit.

With budget cuts threatening the Negev more than any other region (because it is the government's lowest priority at present) and the "fringe frills" of culture and educa-

tion being the first to feel the axe, this edge will disappear — and the development towns may disappear with it.

Those who leave will be those who would have been most able to enhance the quality of life and without them the towns will wither, even if they remain on the map. A series of surreal bus stops on the way to nowhere.

ALTHOUGH DIMONA has become a symbol for the current crisis of "the great escape" from the region, its mayor, MK Jacques Amir, is optimistic. He feels that if the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal project is implemented, the Negev Air Force Base adds a civilian international airport and the aircraft and other high-technology industries relocate in the Negev, it will flourish once again.

"The potential of the Negev is immense, and most of it is not yet used," he says. "It's inhabitants can contribute to the state both economically and scientifically."

Recently, Amir invited Minister of Science and Development Yuval Ne'eman to Dimona to persuade him to work for the implementation of these programmes from the top. It was agreed that a joint committee of experts from Dimona and from the Nuclear Research Centre be set up to devise ways to attract the industries of the future to today's Negev, to prevent the brain drain increasing.

But with the problems facing the nation today, and with a government more concerned with external than internal affairs, Amir's op-

timism, while commendable, seems misplaced.

Containing only seven per cent of the country's population, the Negev — which comprises more than half of Israel's land mass — is not necessary for anybody's political survival. While it is all very well to tell the world about the great and wonderful strides in saline water technology and agriculture, most Israelis still consider the desert inhospitable.

Between pollution caused by the chemical industries and the maneuvers of the army (which has literally invaded the region), the Negev seems destined to remain in the Sand Age for many years to come.

BEN-GURION dreamed of the day when the Negev would be inhabited by a million Jews. Today, south of Beersheba, there are as many Bedouin as Jews.

If nothing is done on a national level soon, the Negev will become one enormous military base. Already, Air Force planes, flying from three giant new bases, harass the towns (causing, in Arad, much material damage); IDF maneuvers have taken over many mountains, wadis and expanses previously enjoyed by hikers and nature lovers.

It is ironic that the present government, which received 60 per cent of the votes cast in the Negev in the last election, has so totally ignored its needs. The region is stagnating, and the smell may yet reach Jerusalem.

Perhaps by then it will be too late. The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

## Apportioning the blame

OFF MIKE

Michael Elkins



Beirut is the perception of a politically primitive president that this would serve the best interests of the United States.

Indeed, were this not so — were

Israel really "to blame for dragging Americans into this venture" — Mr. Reagan ought to be impeached, or at least called to account for violating the law by failing to

register as a foreign agent.

This primary motivation of Realpolitik is in fact inferentially acknowledged by The New York Times. For the very next paragraph in the paper's editorial states: "By participating in this international force, the United States earns that elusive thing called influence — a voice in Arab politics."

When the perception of American interests is outweighed by casualties among the Marines, or if President Reagan perceives that such casualties are endangering his own personal, political interests, — then no impulse of morality and no measure of pity for the plight of the Lebanese people will delay the speedy withdrawal of the Marines.

Similarly, security perceptions may have motivated Israel's initial thrust into Lebanon; but what sent the Israeli army plunging to Beirut

was the grandiose political concept that the hideously hypocritical Arafat Sharon "sold" to the falling prime minister and to the clumsy coterie of his inattentive and ignorant colleagues.

And the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Shouf Mountains was primarily motivated by the government's perception that its own political longevity was being endangered by the mounting Israeli casualties.

The pervasive hypocrisy of this world's "judgments" of Israel is blindingly infuriating, but it does not entitle us to escape the clarity of our own self-judgment.

We are like other nations, and they are like us.

We were once better; or so I think.

We can be again; or so I believe. We are not now.

## READERS' LETTERS

## JEWISH SELF-HATRED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It is remarkable that Benny Morris concluded his review of a recent book by Amos Oz (The Jerusalem Post Magazine, September 2) with a cascade of calumny directed against entire groups of his own people. Ethnic stereotypes and prejudice, as well as unbridled and revolting use of abusive language ("Judeo-Nazis") and a host of snide remarks of various types, disfigure the review of a book which, by the reviewer's account, is supposed to carry the message of peace.

Quite apart from Morris' quaint disregard of the insidious distortion which pervades Amos Oz's masterpiece of Jewish self-hatred, must readers of The Post be subjected to the reviewer's desire to spew out his bile against the Jewish People in such an offensive and uncritical manner? Isn't The Post ashamed to print this demonstration of blatant racism? Peddling hatred against Sephardim, calling Jews "Judeo-Nazis" cannot possibly serve any sane cause except self-destruction.

I wonder what the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith would say if these remarks appeared in a newspaper published outside Israel? And what should a Jewish government say about such things published in Israel? If that is freedom of the press, then the courts ought to revise the law! Prof. SHLOMO SHARAN, School of Education, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv.

Benny Morris comments: "I would not call Oz's book a 'masterpiece of Jewish self-hatred.' Oz happens to be a rather proud Jew — and his book is a sad tale of how many Jews have lost their characteristics of liberalism and humanity in their own land."

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REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS

## THE WEINBERG CASTING PEN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It is a pity that, as a historian from Leeds Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder did not examine the facts on the Weinberg Casting Pen included in his article, "Northern warmth," in The Jerusalem Post Magazine of September 2.

My father, Harris Weinberg, came in 1900 to Leeds (not the U.S.A.) and left there to settle in Haifa in 1963, where he worked as a hospital volunteer until his death at the age of 95. He invented and developed the Weinberg Pen for casting cattle for shechita in Leeds during the period following World War I.

Haifa.

ESTHER EFRATT

## RESCUE BOAT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Further to Judy Siegel's story on Yashem receiving a boat used to rescue Danish Jews (September 7), I would like to call your readers' attention to the fact that the writer mistakenly stated that I found the boat. Mr. Joe Shani, of the Ministry of Tourism and formerly representative of the Ministry in Sweden and Denmark, is the man who found the boat.

I told Ms. Siegel that during my recent visit to Denmark, I looked up Mr. Gilbert Lassen, owner of the boat, to discuss with him the possible transfer of the boat to Yashem. I never said that I "found" the boat.

Jerusalem.

RICHARD OESTERMANN

## NAHUM GOLDMANN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Kol hakavod to Murray Greenfield for having had the courage to say what needed to be said about Nahum Goldmann despite the many people who admired him (Letters — August 24).

Over the years, I have read many of Goldmann's speeches and when I was not embarrassed by them, I was enraged. He never seemed to miss an opportunity to slap Israel down "for its own good" to use his words.

It amazed me that the Diaspora Museum decided to carry his name. I always assumed it was because he brought in so much money that they had no choice. Mr. Greenfield's letter corrects that impression.

Petah Tikva.

SHOSHANA ROUDA

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